

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

THE DAILY HERALD, published every day in the year. Four cents per copy. Twelve dollars per year, or one dollar per month, free of postage.

All business, news letters or telegraphic despatches must be addressed New York Herald.

Letters and packages should be properly sealed.

Rejected communications will not be returned.

PHILADELPHIA OFFICE—NO. 112 SOUTH SIXTH STREET.

LONDON OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD—NO. 46 FLEET STREET.

PARIS OFFICE—AVENUE DE L'OPERA.

Subscriptions and advertisements will be received and forwarded on the same terms as in New York.

VOLUME XL—NO. 252

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, at 8 P. M.

THIRD AVENUE THEATRE, VARIETY, at 8 P. M.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE, TWO MEN OF SANDY BAR, at 8 P. M.

THEATRE COMIQUE, VARIETY, at 8 P. M.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, SARDANAPALUS, at 8 P. M. Mr. Bangs and Mrs. Agnes Booth.

WOODS' MUSEUM, THE ICE WITCH, at 8 P. M.

PARISIAN VARIETIES, at 8 P. M.

RAIGLE THEATRE, BURLESQUE, COMEDY, MINSTREL, at 8 P. M.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, at 8 P. M.

CHATEAU MARILLÉ, VARIETY, at 8 P. M.

BROOKLYN THEATRE, KISSES, at 8 P. M.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, VARIETY, at 8 P. M.

GILMORE'S GARDEN, CONCERT, at 8 P. M.

COLUMBIA OPERA HOUSE, VARIETY, at 8 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, DAVID GARRICK, at 8 P. M.

WILLACK'S THEATRE, THE MIGHTY DOLLAR, at 8 P. M.

BOHEMIA THEATRE, CUSTER AND HIS AVENGERS, at 8 P. M.

TIVOLI THEATRE, VARIETY, at 8 P. M.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1876.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather to-day will be warm and cloudy, with rain.

During the summer months the HERALD will be sent to subscribers in the country at the rate of twenty-five cents per week, free of postage.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—Speculation was quite active on a generally strong market. Prices in most instances advanced and were fairly sustained throughout the whole list. Gold opened at 109 1/2, and, with most of the day's transactions at 109 3/4, closed at 110. Government bonds were quiet and firm. Railroad bonds were higher. Money on call was in abundant supply at 1 1/2 to 2 per cent.

THE DEFEAT OF THE SERBIANS AT SALTZBURG is described in our Belgrade letter to-day. It confirms the reports of Turkish barbarities, and shows that the Turks use poisoned rifle balls, which cause even a slight wound to be fatal.

A FALSE ALARM was created yesterday by a rumor that there were two cases of yellow fever in Brooklyn. On investigation it turned out in one instance to be only an ordinary case of chills and fever, and in the other that the story was made out of whole cloth.

THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE.—An excellent resolution was adopted by the Board of Trustees yesterday, to the effect that in contracts no bids would be received from any company in which any official connected with the bridge has an interest. The public will heartily approve this measure if it is enforced.

THE DELAWARE DEMOCRATS still believe that this is a country for white men, and that no others need apply. This is bad for the democratic party, as is all bigotry and old fogyism. But what can be expected of a State which keeps up the whipping post—probably with the idea that it may be yet needed for the negroes?

THE CHINESE MASSACRE.—It requires some heroism to be a Christian in Turkey or China. The massacres in Bulgaria of thousands of helpless persons by Moslem soldiers are paralleled by the destruction of the Roman Catholics in Ning-Kone-Fou and the murder of the priest and a hundred worshippers. The cause of this outbreak is not stated in the despatch, but it is doubtless the story of an old religion jealous of the inroads of a new one.

JOHN KELLY'S CANVASS.—There was a thrifty person who expressed his indifference as to who might sway the destinies of England so long as he was himself Vicar of Bray, and the position of John Kelly is like that of the famous parson. Tilden may come or go; Morgan may have the State and Hayes the Presidency; but if John Kelly can have the city of New York hope will not bid the world farewell. Kelly is as much Boss as ever, and may be more Boss than ever in the democratic disorganization. He intends to have his candidates as hitherto. Mr. Augustus Schell is his candidate for Mayor, without the Schemers or in defiance of them. It seems to us the poor Schemers should be consulted in this.

A TALK OF A TURN.—The meeting yesterday of the Democratic State Central Executive Committee derives interest from what was said by the leading members about the Governorship. Mr. Calkins' explanation of the mistake at Saratoga will not be generally accepted. It is very possible that despatches filed at Utica at ten o'clock in the morning were not received at Saratoga until three in the afternoon, but it is not probable that they were stopped by republican influence to prevent the Convention from knowing Governor Seymour's irrevocable decision. Telegraphing is so easy in these days that the committee in Saratoga should have had unbroken communication with their agents in Utica. The suggestion that Governor Morgan's "large telegraphic interests" could or would be used to stop important despatches will not be believed outside of the marine corps.

The Presidential Contest Will Be Decided in Indiana.

When Napoleon Bonaparte, then a thin, yellow visaged youth, was sent to Toulon to assist in the siege, the young artillery officer perceived, with the quick intuition of genius, that the whole plan of operations was a blunder, and that instead of direct assaults on the town the forts should be taken on the high ground which commanded the harbor, which would compel the English to withdraw their fleet and render the city untenable. Being admitted to a council of war he urged this view, and pointing on a map to the *Hauter de Grasse*, on which Fort Egulleite was situated, the impulsive youth exclaimed, "There is Toulon!" A stupid old general who could not see the merits of the plan whispered to the officer at his elbow, "The young man does not seem very strong in his geography," supposing that Bonaparte had misconceived the location of the town in his lively way of pointing out the position which would make it untenable. In the present siege of the White House the October election in Indiana is the Fort Egulleite. We suppose there is no politician on either side who is so stupid that he does not perceive this, or who would fancy that it is either a geographical or a chronological blunder to say that the Presidential election is likely to be decided in the State of Indiana on the second Tuesday in October.

This statement needs to be taken, however, with the same limitation as the exclamation of the young artillery officer that Toulon was on the heights that commanded its harbor. It made a great difference whether those heights were held by the French or the English. If the French could take them the fall of Toulon was certain, but their retention by the English by no means insured their permanent possession of the town. So (to carry out the parallel) the loss of Indiana by the democrats is the loss of the whole campaign, whereas the failure of the republicans in that State would still leave them very good chances of electing Hayes in November. It makes a great difference to a party whether it loses both of the important October States or only one. The republicans are in no danger of losing both, and may not lose either; but the democrats are certain to lose Ohio, and the very utmost they can hope is to break the force of the republican victory in that State by saving Indiana.

The democratic party has virtually admitted that all its chances of success are staked on its ability to carry Indiana in October. At the very outset it organized its campaign on that basis. The St. Louis Convention put a great deal at hazard in the country at large in the hope of strengthening the October canvass in Indiana. It was solely with a view to Indiana that it lowered the tone of its platform, dipped its flag to the infatigables, and inserted the stupid demand for a repeal of the Resumption act. It was because it deemed success in Indiana indispensable that it weighted the ticket with Hendricks as a counterpoise to the hard-money views of Tilden. It was with an eye on Indiana that that "congregation of incapables," the democratic House, passed its foolish bill and Governor Tilden emasculated his letter of acceptance. After making those foolish sacrifices of principle so damaging in every other view than their effect in the October States, the democrats cannot deny that they have made Indiana the grand hinge of their campaign, expecting to gain more by success in that State than they would lose by dandling the rag baby. But if Indiana goes against them in spite of these unmanly concessions they must reap the double consequences of defeat in all the October States and of their idiocy on the money question. If they carry Indiana their prospects will still be anything but flattering; if they are defeated in Indiana Hendricks will prove a millstone tied to the neck of the party, sinking it "deeper than ever plummet sounded." If they lose Indiana they will be badly beaten in New York, and the whole party will go to wreck. Demoralization and panic will set in as soon as it is known that Hendricks has been thrashed in Indiana, and our great reformer, with whom he is unequally yoked, will find that "Othello's occupation's gone."

The Indiana State election will accordingly be the central point of interest until its result is known. Both parties are exerting themselves there with the energy of desperation, and until within the last week or two it seemed to be a neck and neck race. But every new turn of affairs operates against the democrats. The miserable *fiasco* in New York, which shows that Tilden has lost the reins in his own State, is calculated to have a depressing effect in Indiana. The wise things done by the democrats of other States, as well as the idiotic things, operate badly for the Hendricks canvass. Even the nomination of Charles Francis Adams, strengthening and cheering as it is in the Eastern States, is a set-back to the Indiana infatigables. Mr. Adams is the hardest of hard money men, and the shouts of jubilation raised by the Tilden organs over his nomination will refute the greater part of the stump speeches addressed to the followers of Hendricks. The wisdom of Massachusetts and the folly of New York are alike damaging the democratic canvass in Indiana. "The stars in their courses fought against Sisera." The success of the republicans in keeping the democratic party constantly on the defensive has a weakening effect. Moreover, the contrast in the attitude of the two leading candidates is sapping the foundations of democratic confidence. The charges made against Governor Hayes have been promptly met and exploded; the charges against Governor Tilden have been shirked and evaded. On the side of Hayes the charges have not lived long enough to cry; they have been immediately refuted by evidence and documents which left no more to be said. On the Tilden side, instead of a *réponse sans réplique* knocking the life out of each charge and stopping its circulation as soon as it appeared, there has been shuffling delay, chicaning excuses, lame and inconsistent explanations, and vain denials unsupported by evidence. This difference in the bearing of the candidates is producing a great effect on the public mind and effectually prevents any proselytism from the republicans to the

democratic side. Such democrats as would vote for Mr. Tilden in any event will continue to cry him up as the reform candidate, but they can make no impression on the public mind so long as injurious charges, resting on apparent proof, are not met by adequate refutation.

The democratic muddle in this State will exert the same kind of influence in Indiana, though in a lesser degree, which a defeat in Indiana would have on the election in New York. This wretched and blundering *fiasco* tends to convince the Indiana democrats that John Kelly and his associates may have been right in their emphatic declarations at St. Louis that Mr. Tilden cannot possibly carry his own State. The supporters of Hendricks believed those statements then, and it will not require much new evidence to bring them back again to the same mind. The democrats of New York are not acting like a party which has any serious confidence in its own strength. Their desperate clutching at Mr. Seymour, like a drowning multitude at a stray piece of floating timber, may easily be interpreted as a spectacle of despair. When before has the salvation of a party been felt to depend on one man, and that man a poor remonstrating invalid who declares himself incapable of the task assigned him? If Tilden is strong why was this frantic attempt made to buoy him up with Seymour? If the democratic party of New York has confidence in itself why should it have hung out that flag of distress and persistently cried to an old gentleman in broken health to come and save it? A political party is in a bad way when the consent of any one man to be its candidate is deemed of so much importance. The Indiana democrats, who believed John Kelly when he asserted that Tilden could not carry this State, have reason to believe that he told the truth at St. Louis, or else that he is now scheming to verify his prediction because he does not want a Tilden Collector in the Custom House to interfere with his control of the local patronage in this city. View it on whatever side we may, the democratic canvass does look encouraging.

End of the Indian Campaign.

What we have so often predicted is proved to be only too true—the Indian campaign is practically at an end. Our despatches from General Terry's column this morning show his troops to be on the move, but hold out little or no hope that either he or Crook will be able to overtake the savages. Neither of these leaders has the faintest idea of where Sitting Bull and his braves have gone. To all appearances, except for the moving columns in search of an invisible foe, we are as completely at peace with the Sioux as we were a year ago. It is scarcely possible that we shall find the enemy before the approach of winter compels the withdrawal of the troops, and so in the spring we shall be only as far advanced as we were at the beginning of this campaign, with a summer before us equally fruitless, perhaps. All the prestige of the Sioux war has been gained by the Sioux, and we have only the disgrace and shame of a disastrous campaign. But if our wars with the Indians are to be thus fruitless it does not follow that we are to pursue our old time folly of feeding our enemies in winter that they may be the better able to fight us in summer. Sitting Bull and his warriors must at least be kept in the hills and away from the reservations. Every tribe that was faithless this year must be cut off from the support of the Great Father. We want no false philanthropy or false humanity toward these treacherous foes. All who chose to fight us in summer must be allowed to starve in winter; for if they are permitted to impose their penitence upon us, now that the campaign is ended, it will only be to turn upon us again in the spring and compel an abortive campaign like the one just finished.

Our Riflemen.

While we regard the rifle and adept at its use as an important factor in the gravest calculations affecting nations we also associate it with a delightful and mainly sport, which now, happily, monopolizes our attention, to the exclusion of thoughts on its warlike application. We are about to engage in a friendly contest with friendly visitors to our shores, who come to us filled with confidence in their ability to prove their superiority as riflemen at the expense of our well-won fame. They gallantly seek us on our own ground and at a time when our national susceptibilities are aroused to the highest degree by the completion of the first century of our independence. Moreover, they come at our own invitation and have honored us in so doing in a manner that should make us at the same time proud and grateful. In the coming matches at Creed-moor we really possess all the technical advantages that should assure us of victory, and our failure to win will be wholly attributable to the neglect of our representative riflemen in making proper use of them. We do not desire to dishearten our marksmen by suggesting to them the possibility of defeat, neither would we approve of a blind over-confidence, based on former successes. All we ask of them is to strive with all their individual and collective power for victory. Harmony and discipline among the members of the team, together with their acknowledged skill and experience, can secure this desired result in the approaching contests. Let them emulate the example of our friends, the enemy, and make the sacrifice of personal opinion and individual convenience and interest to the general good of the team. The charges made against Governor Hayes have been promptly met and exploded; the charges against Governor Tilden have been shirked and evaded. On the side of Hayes the charges have not lived long enough to cry; they have been immediately refuted by evidence and documents which left no more to be said. On the Tilden side, instead of a *réponse sans réplique* knocking the life out of each charge and stopping its circulation as soon as it appeared, there has been shuffling delay, chicaning excuses, lame and inconsistent explanations, and vain denials unsupported by evidence. This difference in the bearing of the candidates is producing a great effect on the public mind and effectually prevents any proselytism from the republicans to the

democratic side. Such democrats as would vote for Mr. Tilden in any event will continue to cry him up as the reform candidate, but they can make no impression on the public mind so long as injurious charges, resting on apparent proof, are not met by adequate refutation.

England and Turkey.

Turkey will not grant an armistice, but will make peace—only, of course, in case the terms are satisfactory to her. An armistice could be made in a day and would arrest hostilities precisely where they are at this moment; but peace cannot possibly be made in a short time, and in so difficult a case as the present it would take many days even to determine the preliminaries, and in the meantime, as the Turks understand it, they would be at liberty to overrun Serbia and perhaps deal with it as they have already dealt with Bulgaria. Their declaration, therefore, that they will make peace but will not grant an armistice, though the armistice proposed is understood only as a preliminary to peace, is a defiance of Europe. It is a declaration that they will not permit any interruption of their proceedings just now, but will consent to an interruption after Serbia shall be thoroughly crushed by a Turkish military occupation. This presents a remarkable difference in the attitude of Turkey toward Europe from that she held a short time since. She declares her own will and dictates terms, and apparently with impunity. She no longer asks permission of the diplomatic representatives at Constantinople. She no longer trembles in a balance, held now at Vienna, now at Berlin and now at St. Petersburg. This change is a natural consequence of events. Encouraged by the presence of a British fleet who has fought well, against a weaker Power, it is true; but in the presence of Europe she has beaten a Power affiliated with Russia, sustained, encouraged and materially supported by the subjects of the Czar, and she now "has faith in her military power." In other words, the old fanatical fury controls once more and overcomes in her councils the discretion that was bred of defeat and calamity.

But now the Power that sustained Turkey is compelled to declare that it will not support her in a designated contingency—a contingency that must inevitably arise. The British Ministry has been suddenly forced to remember that there is a British people, and that the whole of British politics is not contained in a supple readiness to pander to the mad hostility provoked by Russian progress in the East. The Minister who apologized to Germany for an expression used at a dinner in London, and who explained to Russia one of his own speeches in the House of Commons, led his government, before he lost all capacity to do harm, into an indiscretion far graver than either of those—an indiscretion for which it would be a mockery to apologize and from the effects of which explanations will not save the Ministry. In their Turkish policy the Disraeli Ministry forgot that there was any other element of interest to the English people than the desire to oppose and defeat Russian policy, and now they discover that the English people do not want even to defeat Russian policy at the expense of encouraging the Moslems to stamp out of existence the Christian people of a whole country and of themselves becoming morally responsible before the world for these barbarities. Humanity, Christian sympathy and mercy are at least as strong in the English mind as that jealousy of Russia which the Ministry depended upon to justify its politics. Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet is one evidence of many that England is deeply excited over the relations of the British government to the Turks. The vigorous words of John Bright, the spirit of the public meetings, all show a storm brewing that will end in stripping the Moslem of his last and only support.

The warning to the Porte, therefore, that it would not be sustained in a refusal to make peace, was not given too early; and the result of the Turkish victories will practically be to leave the Sultan at the mercy of the three imperial Powers. It may yet prove that these Ottoman successes will be the source of Ottoman ruin; for the Powers will be compelled to make the peace on behalf of Serbia, and they must make it in a way to provide against a Power which has shown military vigor and exhibited all its original barbarism; and the provisions will necessarily be more severe than they would have been when only the decrepit Turkey that figured in popular imagination a few months since was in question. And as England disappears from the case the shadow of the great northern Power, that has watched its opportunity patiently, falls over the Turkish victors. It is the common opinion that England's attitude has finally made necessary and inevitable the interference of Russia.

Is the Country Rich?

Mr. Edward Atkinson yesterday read an interesting paper on the true condition of the country before the Social Science Association at Saratoga, in which he presented some important facts and suggestions bearing upon the depression and hard times. In regard to the cry for cheaper transportation he remarked that a healthy laboring man consumes about five hundred pounds of meat and bread in a year, and that the railroads at this time carry a quarter of a ton, or five hundred pounds, from Chicago to Boston for a dollar and a quarter, or less than a day's wages of a laboring man. Freight charges cannot, therefore, be considered a burden upon the cost of provisions in the East.

As to the power of accumulation, he counts that the population of Massachusetts owns, in fact, about an average of six hundred dollars per head; that it produces an average of three hundred dollars per head per annum, and that if it ceased to labor it would consume all the accumulated wealth of the State, its surplus or capital of every kind, in at most three years. Small as the surplus is, he remarks that in modern times there is no nation which cannot support a much larger population than it has; and adds that in this country there never was so great an abundance of all material wealth as in the present year of poverty and depression. The East is crowded with manufactured products, the West with grain and meat, the Middle States with coal and iron, the South with cotton, sugar and corn. Everywhere there is abundance; and even money is so abundant that it can be borrowed for from two to three per cent. This is true; and he adds the striking remark that we are acting as though we should never need any more mills, mines, roads, tools or imple-

ments of industry of any kind. We are pretending, he says, to economize, but, in fact, letting inevitable destruction go on; destruction in which there is no profit, but only loss. He contrasts with this what he calls the profitable destruction which goes on when a nation is wisely active and not stagnant, and which is caused by the substitution of new and improved tools and machinery for old. This, he shows, goes on at such a rate and so constantly that in a cotton factory nothing is permanent except the foundations, and nothing is so certain as that all the other parts will be replaced by new at short intervals, in order to admit of more profitable production. This apparent waste produces greater wealth, as he shows, while our present apparent economy leads only to real waste and poverty. Debt, taxation, fires, he asserts, and rightly we think, need not trouble us, if only we will go to work, and if only we can have a sound currency and greater liberty of exchanging our products.

In these days, when the politicians are intensifying the prevailing depression by jocosities about our poverty and impending ruin, it is encouraging to read the views of a practical cotton manufacturer, like Mr. Atkinson, who shows us that we need not be ruined unless we perversely sit with our hands in our pockets.

Why Do We Not Have a New Extradition Treaty?

We print another able and learned communication from our correspondent "Newport," in which he discusses the general subject of extradition and sets forth the equities which he thinks ought to be observed in a new treaty. We commend his letter to that part of the public which feels an interest in the details of the question. It will be of value in forming the public opinion by which a new treaty of extradition, if we are to have one, will be judged. Instead of following the various points of our correspondent with expressions of indorsement or dissent we think it will be more useful to urge upon the two governments the necessity of early action.

There is at present a complete suspension of criminal justice in the case of fugitives from either country. This is not as bad, to be sure, as would be a suspension of the administration of criminal justice within the jurisdiction of either. But it is only a difference of degree, not of kind. More criminals are caught than escape, and hence a paralysis of justice within a country would be a greater evil than the inability to recover fugitives. But they are evils of precisely the same nature. To abolish the functions of all sheriffs and prosecuting officers would be the same thing as giving free license to any description of crimes—a state of things which would be intolerable. But the destruction of the machinery for the arrest and surrender of fugitive criminals is not absolutely intolerable only because a majority of criminals do not escape. But with the modern facilities of intercourse large numbers fly from justice, and there will be a rapid increase of such cases, especially between contiguous territories like the United States and Canada, unless we have a new treaty. Hundreds have been prevented from crossing the frontier by the knowledge that the law could pursue them and bring them back for trial. But the abrogation of the Extradition Treaty without substituting another is a general notice to every class and description of criminals that they are safe from punishment if they can cross the boundary. Every Canadian burglar, forger and outthroat will seek refuge in the United States, where the hand of justice cannot touch him, and every similar criminal in our States bordering on the British Possessions will be tempted to fly in the opposite direction. This scandalous and demoralizing state of things should not exist for a single month between two such countries as Great Britain and the United States. Almost any treaty, if its provisions were clear and definite, would be better than none, for a defective arrangement would bring some fugitives within the meshes of the law.

There are points on which the two governments agree and other points on which they differ. The wise thing to do, if nothing better is attainable, is to make a provisional treaty for three or five years, embodying all the points of agreement and affording time for new negotiations. The pride of Mr. Fish and Lord Derby has been enlisted in their recent controversy. Their successors in office will be able to approach the subject with less personal embarrassment. The dispute between these statesmen related to the interpretation of the old treaty. That treaty being defunct it ceases to be of any practical consequence whether it meant one thing or the other. The whole subject is now to be approached *de novo*, and if the two governments cannot agree as to a permanent arrangement let them make a temporary one and adjourn further negotiations until there shall be no pride of controversy or of personal feeling to be yielded on either side. It is scandalous to prolong the present deadlock and collapse.

THE HELL GATE DISASTER.—As the investigation of this terrible occurrence proceeds several important facts are coming to light which will help materially to determine where the responsibility should rest. We have already proved that the nitro-glycerine was brought to the works in cans, wrapped around with brown paper. A witness of the actual explosion tells us how it occurred, so that little remains for the Coroner's jury to do except to fix the responsibility. The explosive power of nitro-glycerine, even in small quantities, is very remarkable. We give elsewhere a list of the fatal explosions of this compound since its introduction into the United States and other parts of the continent. Any one of these furnishes all the evidence needed as to the enormous explosive force of nitro-glycerine and of the dangers that constantly attend its use.

PROGRESS OF THE GREAT RAIN STORM.—Yesterday morning the great rain storm extended over an immense area of country, embracing on its western edge Duluth, Minn., and Omaha, Neb., and on the eastern Philadelphia, Pa., and Cape Hatteras. During Wednesday night and Thursday morning the rainfall at Omaha was 2.15 inches and at Keokuk, Iowa, 1.70 inches.

The precipitation was greater on the southern and eastern margin of the rain area than on the northern and western, the heavy fall above given at Omaha and Keokuk being at and near the centre of the atmospheric depression. Toward noon the rain area moved further east and extended over New York and New London and southward to Galveston and New Orleans; but the rainfall became lighter than during the preceding night. The effect on the Western rivers is already being felt. A rise of three feet has taken place in the Mississippi at St. Louis, where the river is now seventeen feet two inches above low water level. To-day the weather in New York promises to be cloudy and warm, with rain.

Tom and Joe.

Everybody will exclaim against the disgusting fight which took place yesterday between Allen and Goss. Yet, bad as it was, it was not as disgraceful as the inaction of the authorities who permitted it. The great publicity had been given to the event. The arrangements were as on a picnic. Railroad trains were engaged, tickets sold for an excursion, and the managers of the road did all they were asked to make the excursion successful. The very spot was known where the men were to fight. It was a kind of a parade in defiance of the law. Governor McCrory was compelled to notice it by calling on the military to aid the civil authorities in preventing the fight or arresting those connected with it. But nothing was done. A thousand rowdies invaded Kentucky, the ring was pitched and Goss and Allen began to fight in the pleasing manner which is picturesquely described elsewhere. The militia of Kenton county looked on for a while and then stopped the contest. But not an arrest was made. The crowd crossed then to Boone county, the cars having been kept waiting their convenience, and the battle was resumed. Here the Sheriff, having gone through the comedy of suggesting an armistice, was complimented by three cheers, and, having done his duty, took a seat to enjoy the spectacle. The fight then went on peaceably, as it were, to the end, and the authorities attempted no further disturbance.

Tom and Joe are trained gladiators, who seem to be delighted with the trade. They enjoyed their punishment and smiled at each other so far as the swelled condition of their mouths would permit of a smile. They are not incapable of generosity, for we are told that Joe waived a claim of a foul, saying he did not think Tom intended to hit him when he was down. At the end of the beastly fight they shook hands, and they had previously stopped fighting in the middle of a bloody round to shake hands with a lady, who, greeting the scene with the sympathy of lovely woman, was ambitious of having that distinguished honor. Tom and Joe are educated brutes who know no better. But it is very different with the authorities who pretended to prevent the fight while they were really anxious to see it. The Sheriff in the New Jersey fight where young Walker was killed showed more resolution. It is useless to denounce prize fighting so long as the civil authorities show so little disposition to stop it. Possibly some good may come of the recent affairs, as the principals in the New Jersey homicide have been arrested and Allen is lodged in jail at Newport, Ky. In prison they should stay as long as the penal code allows, for the firm execution of the laws is the only way by which such men as Tom and Joe can be made to hold them in respect.

POLITICAL RIOTS IN THE NORTH AND SOUTH.—The political canvass will be turned into what is really a campaign if it is to continue as it begins. The fatal street fight in New Orleans; the riot near Kingston, N. Y., between Irish republicans, who were raising a flag pole, and Irish democrats, in which a number of persons were injured; and, finally, the affray in Charleston, S. C., present a gloomy future. The last fight is the most important, for we cannot have a war of races in the North, but it is possible to some extent in the South. The origin of the Kingston riot is singularly like that in Charleston. In the one case Irish democrats, the majority of their race, assaulted the Irish republicans, and in the other negro republicans attacked negro democrats.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Senator William H. Barnum, of Connecticut, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Ex-Ambassador General Sherman is speaking to the negroes in Northern Georgia.

Viccount Grimston and Hon. R. Fitzpatrick, of London, are at the Brevoort House.

Lieutenant Governor Dorsheimer is going to Ohio to make speeches for Tilden in German and English.

Governor William Curtis says that the republicans have nominated the best State ticket ever made in this State.

A rogue alive to the ludicrous, says Emerson, is still convertible. If that rogue is lost his fellow men can do little for him.

Mr. Caleb Cushing, United States Minister to Spain, arrived from Europe in the steamship *France*, and is at the New York Hotel.

A good authority says that dogs require some green food, and that they should be allowed to run over meadows for awhile every day.

Mr. Charles Francis Adams arrived at the Brevoort House last evening from his home in Massachusetts and will leave to-day for Philadelphia.

Blaine, who has been for some time at sea with the *Lowell* steamer, is going down to Massachusetts to heal old wounds and to speak for Butler.

A Connecticut woman who has used one needle for twenty-two years has begun on her second paper of pins, the first paper having lasted forty years.

Judge William A. Richardson, of the United States Court of Claims, returned from Europe in the steamship *Athenia*, and is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

"Oh Jimmy! come down here and see a party we've got a rat without a tail." "Better not that, Charlie! come up this way and see a party we've got no need!"

General Thomas H. Hays, of the Fifth New Jersey district, is thought to be a man, who as Congressman, might give Ben Hill a little more than Blaine had to give.

Speaking of honest, ugly Blue Jeans Williams, an Indiana correspondent says that his mouth was put on warm and ran all over the lower part of his face before it set.

Paris, it seems, has steam street cars that don't frighten the horses, run forty persons, run ten miles an hour, can be stopped within five feet by a brake, turn sharp corners, and cost but \$4 a day for fuel and attendance.

M. Delie Sedie writes:—"It is not at the moment of performance, when one needs calmness for the management of the voice and to secure the accuracy of the measure, that one can be subject to the dominion of a sentiment."